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NOT YET DETERMINED

Disposition of Aguinaldo Main Topic of Discussion.

DEFINITION OF PRISONERS OF WAR

Guam Like Mabini.

Gen. Funston's capture of Aguinaldo continues to be the main topic of conversation in military circles, with special reference to the probable disposition of the insurgent leader. Officials of the War Department answer all inquiries on that point by the statement that nothing has yet been deter-

It is known, however, that the department would have regarded the capture of Aguinaldo as somewhat embarrassing had it occurred a few months ago, and before other prominent Filipino officers had been captured or voluntarily surrendered and pledged allegiance to the government of the United States. This is on the theory that the insurrection was very nearly suppressed while Aguinaldo was yet at large, and his capture and imprisonment cannot be turned into martyrdom or used to encourage his partisans to fresh efforts against the United States' authority. If Aguinaldo so desires, of course, he will allowed to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, but his disposition even in that event will depend on circumstances. The suggestion has been made that Aguin-aido may be sent to the Island of Guam and held there as a military prisoner, just as Mabini and other leaders are now held.

Who Are Prisoners of War?

It is pointed out at the department that Aguinaldo is held, as are other prisoners in the Philippines, under the terms of a general order, No. 100, issued in 1863, a section of which says:

"A prisoner of war is a public enemy armed or attached to the hostile army for active aid, who has fallen into the hands of the captor, either fighting or wounded, on the field or in the hospital, by individual surrender or by capitulation.

"All soldiers, of whatever species or arms; all men who belong to the rising en masse of the hostile country; all those who are attached to the army for its efficiency and promote directly the obect of the war, except such as are hereinafter provided for; all disabled men or officers on the field or elsewhere, if captured; all enemies who have thrown away their arms and ask for quarter, are prisoners of war, and as such exposed to the inconveniences as well as entitled to the privileges of a prisoner of

"Moreover, citizens who accompany an or whatever purposes, such as sutlers, editors or reporters of journals, or contractors, if captured, may be made prisoners of war, and be detained as such. "The monarch and members of the hostile

reigning family, male or female; the chief and chief officers of the hostile government, its diplomatic agents, and all persons who are of particular and singular use and benefit to the hostile army or its government, are, if captured on belligerent ground, and if unprovided with a safe conduct granted by the captor's government, prisoners of

"If the people of that portion of an invaded country which is not yet occupied by the enemy, or of the whole country, at the approach of a hostile army, rise, under a duly authorized levy, en masse to resist the invader, they are now treated as public enemies, and, if captured, are prisoners of

Another section of this order is also quoted at the department as applicable to con-ditions in the Philippines if the military authorities should deem it necessary. "Armed or unarmed resistance zens of the United States against the lawful movements of their troops is levying war against the United States, and is therefore treason."

Agninaldo's Decreasing Influence. The importance of Aguinaldo as a factor

in the Philippine situation has been decreasing for more than a year and a half past. His capture early in the outbreak of the insurrection would have been hailed with even more joy than at present. The same is true of the conditions up to about a year ago, when he disappeared from publie view, and little or nothing was heard of him. It has been claimed that his influence has steadily decreased and that the Filipino generals no longer consulted him regarding their movements or their dealing with the American authorities.

Up to a year ago it is known that Aguinaldo was frequently consulted, and some of the higher officers refused to capitulate because they felt bound to obey the orders

of Aguinaldo to continue the fighting. While there was a general belief in the department that the pacification of the Philippines would have progressed whether was captured or remained in hiding, the definite opinion was also expressed that his capture would have siderable effect in certain sections of Luzon, where he was regarded as a man of influence and importance.

RETURNING THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Sheridan to Be Retained on the San Francisco Route.

General MacArthur has notified the War Department that the proposed temporary diversion of the transport Sheridan from the San Francisco route to the China route would seriously interrupt the homeward movement of the volunteers. He adds that the Sheridan is now at Manila taking on the troops of the 45th and 46th Regiments of Volunteers. He says that the Sheridan is not needed on the Chinese route at this time and that the transports Indiana and Sumner and the animal ships Pakling and Kintuck will suffice to take all the troops, horses and equipment in China to Manila, the Indiana making two trips for the pur-

In order to expedite this movement it was proposed by the War Department that the Sheridan be added to the Chinese transport fleet. In view of General MacArthur's report the plan has been abandoned. The movement from Taku to Manila will begin in a day or two and will probably occupy two or three weeks. The Sheridan will leave Manila for San Francisco on the 10th proxime with the 45th and 46th Regi-

ADVANCED FOR GALLANTRY.

ments of Volunteers.

Official Announcement of the Promotion of Naval Officers.

The Navy Department has announced the advancement of the following named officers for gallantry during the Spanish war, n accordance with the recommendations of the naval board of awards:

Commanders Joseph N. Hemphill, S. A. Bicknell, H. A. Manney, W. I. Swinburne and A. B. Manney, to be captains; Lieutenant Commanders John Hubbard, E. M. Hughes and S. P. Tomley, to be commanders; Lieutenants R. C. Smith and R. S. Griffin, to be lieutenant comm Lieutenant (junior grade) James F. Carter, to be lieutenant.

Preserved-Rights Implied by Term "Modus Vivendi."

It is stated on excellent Russian author-Insurgent Chief May Be Exiled to ity that the Manchurian convention has from the first been regarded simply as a modus vivendi. It was this phase of the subject which Count Cassini brought to the attention of Secretary Hay yesterday, and simultaneously it appears to have been WHAT THE OFFICIALS SAY impressed upon the minds of the British MR. GRIGGS' FAREWELL the coming trip to the west is practically officials, as Lord Lansdowne announced to the house of lords that the convention, viewed as a modus vivendi, might not present the objections heretofore held against

> The Russian authorities at Washington have all along construed the convention as a modus vivendi, although Count Cassini has now made this rather plainer to Mr. Hay. It is explained that the term modus vivendi, as applying to the present conven-tion, means that abnormal conditions have arisen in Manchuria and that normal conditions can best be restored by means of a modus. The chief purpose of the modus, it is explained, would be to provide for the evacuation of Manchuria by the Russian troops, as their presence there is part of the abnormal condition brought about by the disturbances.

China's Integrity Not Menaced.

But with these forces withdrawn Russia expects that assurances will be given that quiet will be preserved, and that the former normal condition will be in fact maintained. When the old state of things is thus restored, it is the Russian view that the modus vivendi will cease to operate, as its purpose will have been secured of correcting the abnormal conditions brought about by the Chinese outbreak and the dispatch of a large Russian force to different points in the province. It is said that the integrity of China will be completely pre-served and that nothing in the nature of a Russian protectorate or suzerainty will ex-

Neither the Russian ambassador nor the Chinese minister has received any word as to the final action on the convention. The Chinese minister was at the State Department today, having returned from a three days' visit to New York. He is without advices, however, since the last dispatch from the southern viceroys, expressing the hope that the United States will induce Russia not to press the convention. In some diplomatic quarters it is pointed out that the term modus vivendi implies that Russia has certain distinct territorial

LATEST CASUALTIES.

rights in Manchuria, and that it in no way

mitigates the character of the convention.

List of Killed and Wounded Cabled by Gen. MacArthur. General MacArthur today notified the

War Department of the following casualties in the Philippines: Killed-March 23, near Cadelaria, Luzon. Company I, 21st Infantry, Peter A. Peterson; near San Antonio, Laguna, Company

A, 21st Infantry, Mathew Migusik. Wounded-Martin E. Keavy, thighs, severe; March 22d, San Antonio, Luzon, Company B, 49th Volunteer Infantry, Laddie Blackstock, wounded in hand, slight: March 19, near Olongapo, Luzon, Company G, 41st Volunteer Infantry, Hiram Yar-borough, face, slight; February 28, Tapaz, Panay, Company D, 38th Volunteer Infantry, Sergt. E. Pierce, wounded in leg above

ON NAVASSA ISLAND.

Woodward and the Men With Him Re ported Well.

The Navy Department this morning re ceived a telegraphic report from Commander Kenney of the Mayflower as to her visit of relief to Navassa Island. The report stated that Woodward and the other men under his charge on the island were found well, and that several weeks' rations were left them.

Woodward is a resident of Brooklyn, and his relatives in that city, after a long absence of any word from him, became much alarmed and asked the Navy Department to take steps to ascertain whether he were alive or dead, as they feared that he was starving on the little island. Commander Kennedy's report does not state specifically as to whether the men were in dire need of food. He states that they are "well," but from the fact that food for several weeks was left them. It would not appear that the men were short of the necessities of life.

PANIC ON A FERRYBOAT.

Collision Between the Elizabeth and

a Lighter at New oYrk. NEW YORK, March 29.-The ferry boat Elizabeth of the Central Railroad of New Jersey line collided with the steam lighter Edgewater off Liberty Island today and the latter craft was sunk. The five men who were on board the lighter narrowly escaped drowning.

There were several hundred passengers Elizabeth and great excitement prevailed among them until it was learned that the ferry boat was in no danger of of the Elizabeth were damaged so sinking. that she had to be towed to Communipaw

CITIZENSHIP FOR CHINESE.

Those Who Were Citizens of Hawaii August 12, 1898. SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.-Collector of the Port Stratton has received an opinion from Attorney General Griggs definitely establishing the right of Chinese persons who were citizens of the Hawaiian Islands prior to August 12, 1898, by birth or naturalization, to enter the United States. Attorney General thinks, to throw the cloak of adoption over all who were Ha-

CANCER GERM DISCOVERED.

Prof. Gaylord of University of Buffalo Makes Announcement

walian citizens on the date mentioned in

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 29,-"Cancer to caused by an animal parasite which we last few days for promotion to the grade of brigadier to fill vacancies caused by have identified and located in the New York state cancer laboratory," said Prof. H. R. Gaylord of the University of Buffalo, who has charge of that laboratory, last night. A peculiar feature about the parasite is length of time required to develop a ure, and this, Prof. Gaylord said, accounted for the failure to fully identify it

Mail for Lieut. Peary. NEW YORK, March 29 .- An express package of more than ordinary interest was lispatched today from New York to Dundee, Scotland. It contains the second an nual mail from the Peary Arctic Club to Civil Engineer Peary, and is expected to reach him some time toward the end of the summer, being forwarded by the whalers from Dundee, intrusted to the native raki-mos at Cape York, and thence forwarded to Peary's headquarters in North Green-

WILL AWAIT COMPLETE REPORTS

Kansas Representatives to Call on the President.

The cabinet meeting today was devoted almost entirely to a discussion of the capture of Aguinaldo, its effect upon the military situation in the Philippines, the disposition to be made of the insurgent chief and the reward to be given to Gen. Funston. The whole subject was considered in all its phases, but no definite conclusions were reached either with regard to Gen. Funston's reward or the punishment of Aguinaldo. The President and all the members of the cabinet are in favor of the most iberal and substantial recognition of the service performed by Gen. Funston, and there was some direct discussion of the question of making him a brigadier general in the regular army. It was thought, however, that full and complete reports should be awaited before taking action. The matter will probably be allowed to rest where it is for the present. Gen. Funston is now holding a volunteer commission as brigadier general, which will not expire until June 30 of this year, so that so far as the honor and emoluments are concerned, his standing will be in no wise prejudiced by

Disposition of Aguinaldo. The disposition to be made of Aguinaldo was a matter that could not be decided definitely now, as whatever action is taken in regard to him will originate with the army officials in the Philippines and be finally passed upon here. There is no inclination to deal harshly with the man who clination to deal harshly with the man who has led the insurrection against the forces of this country, and some of the cabinet officers think it possible that he may be used with good effect by the authorities of the Philippine commission in the establishment of civil government. General MacArthur's dispatch suggesting that Aguinaldo might soon issue an address advising the insurgents to accept the situation. advising the insurgents to accept the situation was pointed to as indicating possibilities along this line. On the other hand, Aguinaldo's record has not been such as to win for him great confidence in his con-sistency, and if his influence cannot be safely utilized he will undoubtedly be sent to some place where he can foment no further trouble. Guam was mentioned as a possible place for his detention.

The President and his cabinet believe that the capture of Aguinaldo will mean much in the crushing of the insurrection.

much in the crushing of the insurrection, and, indeed, they are inclined to believe now that it mean he utter c opposition to the authority of the United

Secretary Hitchcock reported that his de partment is at work trying to perfect plans for the opening of the Kiowa and and Comanche Indian reservations in Oklahoma to settlement in August next. Mr. Hitch cock is trying to avoid the troubles which attended openings, especially the opening of Oklahoma. The act under which the reservation is to be opened has quite a number of complex features and much preliminary work must be done. being resurveyed for the purpose of locating quarter-section lines, county lines, county seats and school lands. There must be allotted to each of 3,000 Indians acres, and grazing lands must also be set aside. The whole reservation includes

Secretary Wilson reported that he had sent an agent to Hawaii to establish an

experiment station. Mr. Griggs Says Farewell.

This was the last cabinet meeting to be attended by Attorney General Griggs, and his leave-taking was not unattended by the most sincere regrets from the President and fellow cabinet members. There has not been a more popular member of the cabinet within the administration family and many kind words were spoken when the cabinet was about to di . Mr. Griggs will leave Washington at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning for his home in New Jersey and will at once begin he practice of his profession.

There is barely any doubt, as stated in The Star yesterday, of the acceptance the President's offer by Philander C. Knox of Pittsburg, and the formal acceptance is expected to be announced shortly. Knox will probably come on here shortly after his acceptance. Pending his arrival Solicitor General Richards will be at the nead of the Department of Justice.

Working for Gen. Funston. The Kansas congressional delegation has

decided to urge the President to appoint General Funston a brigadier general in the regular army, as recommended by General MacArthur, for his daring capture of Aguinaldo. This afternoon Senator Burton and Representatives Long and Curtis, the only members of the delegation in the city, will call upon the President for that purpose. At a conference they have already canvassed the situation and find that under recently enacted army reorganization bill officers of the volunteer army are not eligible to appointment in the line above the rank of first lieutenant until brigadier general is reached.

Every grade from first lieutenant to and including colonel is therefore barred by aw. The President can, however, appoint from the volunteer service or civil life to the rank of brigadier general. The mem-bers of the Kansas delegation do not conbet so great a reward for General Fun-ston's exploit, and point to General Mac-Arthur's recommendation that he be apointed to that grade as a complete demor stration of the great service he has ren-

lered the government. Praise Gen. MacArthur.

They are exceedingly warm in their praise of General MacArthur for giving the entire credit of the expedition to Funston. In view of his recommendation they do not believe that the President will hesitate to they say he has won. They would not be surprised, however, if considerable opposition to giving Funston a brigadier generalship should develop at the War Departbeen suggested to the President within th retirements. One vacancy, it is said, now and another will be made within a

It is for one of these appointments that the Kansas delegation will strike. Six weeks ago, long before the success of Funston's exploit was dreamed of, the Kansa delegation went to the War Department in regard to a place for Gen. Funston, but was informed that nothing could be done for him unless he should desire a lieuten-

Possibilities if Promoted. There is no disposition in the regula stablishment to belittle Gen. Funston's ex loit, especially since the receipt of Gen. MacArthur's dispatch giving full credit to Gen. Funston, but there would naturally be opposition to jumping a volunteer office thirty-five years of age into the grade of brigadier general, and the Kansas delega-tion recognizes this fact.

If Funston were made a brigadier general

RUSSIA'S ALLEGED PURPOSE
NOT AIMING AT SUZERAINTY OVER
MANCHURIA.

Aguinaldo and Funston Discussed at

Cabinet Meeting.

Cabinet Meeting.

At this present age he would undoubtedly become the ranking officer of the army before an ordinary West Pointer could reach the grade of colonel, and the regular officers could not be expected to contemplate such a prospect with equanimity. General Funston might become the ranking officer of the army and hold the position for a number of years, being a complete bar to older officers who have spent their lives in the service. All this, however, the members of the Kansas delegation do not bebers of the Kansas delegation do not be-lieve will have sufficient weight with the

leve will have sufficient weight with the President to deter him from rewarding an act of heroism as the commander of the regular forces in the Philippines recommends.

The Kansas people are hopeful that the reward will not be delayed, and say that any question about it will be misconstrued by the people.

President's Trip Through Washington The itinerary of the presidential party through the state of Washington during complete, according to Representative Jones, who conferred with Secretary Cortelyou today. It is as follows: The President will leave Portland, Oregon, at 10 a.m Thursday, May 23, and go to Olympla, where he will stop half an hour. He will reach Tacoma in the afternoon of the same day and spend the night there. Frisame day and spend the night there. Friday he will traverse Puget sound by boat to Seattle, stopping at Everett, Bellingham bay and other points. On Saturday the party will cross the mountains, making brief stops at Ellenburg, North Yakima and Walla Walla. Sunday will be spent at Spokane and Monday morning the party will leave for Montana.

Spokane and Monday morning the party will leave for Montana.

The President's trip through Kansas will include stops at Topeka and Lawrence.

Secretary Gage will be the only member of the cabinet who will not go with the presidential party. The trip will be a longer one than he cares to take. Naval Appointments Announced.

The following appointments were announced at the White House today: Navy-Edwin M. Shepard, to be a rear admiral in the navy; Kossuth Niles, to be

a commander; Richard M. Hughes, to be a lieutenant commander. To be assistant naval constructors in the

navy, with the rank of lieutenant, junior grade-Guy A. Bisset, John E. Bailey, Henry M. Gleason. Joseph Evans Venable, to be a warrant machinist. A lan Earle Peck, to be assistant surgeon, with the rank of lieutenant, junior grade. of the middle judicial district of Pennsylvania.

S. J. M. McCarrell of Harrisburg, to be district attorney of the middle judicial district of Pennsylvania,
Fred C. Leonard of Condersport, to be marshal of the middle judicial district of Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania. Frank M. Fuller of Uniontown, to be marshal of the western indical district of

KAISER SEEMS UNEASY

REMARKS TO GREWADIERS INDI-CATE FEAR OF REVOLT.

Berlin Liberal Papers Say His Fears Are Unwarranted-Reference to Revolution of '48.

BERLIN, March 29.-The conservative papers today do not discuss Emperor William's speech to the Emperor Alexander Grenadier regiment at their new barracks yesterday, but the liberal papers generally comment on his majesty's utterances, emphasizing the statement that the emperor is ill informed concerning the character of the March (1848) revolution in Berlin, The National Zeitung expresses its inability to comprehend what current events induced the emperor to refer to the revolution of 1848, and says it does not see any signs of his majesty needing a body guard. The Vossische Zeitung is also unable to see any occasion for the emperor's words, since nobody in Berlin is thinking of a revolution, and his majesty's predecessors repeatedly recognized the loyalty of Berlin's

The Vorwaerts cites a number of previous speeches of the emperor, exhorting the soldiers to fight for him when necessary, and claims it has authentic information that his words were literally as follows: "If the city of Berlin should again impuently and disobediently rise against the king, as in 1848, then, my grenadiers, it will be your duty, with the points of your bayonets, to annihilate the impudent and disobedient."

The Tageblatt is amazed, and asks what has occurred to justify the emperor's words. It points out that the revolution of 1848 was not directed against the Ho henzollern dynasty and appeals "from the ill-informed emperor to the emperor rightly

SAMPLES FAILED TO APPEAR. Trial Tests of Field Guns Indefinitely

Postponed. The trial tests of various types of field guns for the army, which were scheduled to have taken place on the 20th instant at the Sandy Hook proving ground under the supervision of the army board on ordnance and fortifications, and which, through the non-appearance of guns expected to have been submitted by various gun factories, did not take place, have been postponed indefinitely. The purpose of the board was to obtain, if possible, an American type of weapon which would embody the advantages of the new French and German field guns with their remarkable increase in rapidity of fire of nearly 200 per cent The ordnance companies throughout the country had been working diligently in order to have their guns present at the test on the day set, but it would appear that they were not successful, hence the postponement.

INACCURATELY STATED.

Conditions Reported by Benmark a to West Indian Islands.

It may be stated on authority that the conditions reported to have been laid down by Denmark as the basis for the transfer of the Danish West Indies to the United States are inaccurately stated in a special dispatch from Copenhagen, published this morning. Because the negotiations between bestow upon the gallant Kansan the star Denmark are still incomplete, the State the governments of the United States and Department officials de not care to make any definite indication of the errors contained in the dispatch. But for one thing it is known that no plebiscite such as described is proposed, and there are other imrtant errors in the statement. Mr. Swenson, our minister at Copenhagen, is conducting these negotiations directly with the Danish government, and it is admitted that he is making good progress, though the end has not yet been reached, and it is now the expectation that the President will be able to expect a texture.

to the Senate at the next session for the acquisition of the Danish West Indies by acquisition of the the United States. Joked in Shadow of Death. HENDERSON, Minn., March 29.—Theodore Waltert, who njurdered his wife and four children, was tanged at the county fail at 1:30 o clock the morning. The murderer displayed no ne rousness, and daring the last few hours of his life he laughed and jaked with his relatives.

James Stephens, Nated Fenian, Dead DUBLIN. March 28. James Stephens, the

SITUATION IN CUBA FLAGS FOR PORTO RICO CHARGED WITH ARSON

This Government is Not Worrying Over It,

GROUND NOW FOR OPTIMISM

What Some Returning Representatives Privately Say.

THE ULTIMATE OUTCOME Independence day to young and old alike

The situation in Cuba, in the opinion of returning senators and representatives who have recently visited the island, is likely to attract the interest of the public to a considerable extent for the next few months. It is not believed that for the present at least it will demand the attention of the government to an undue degree.

At this stage of the proceedings, it is explained, it is not for the United States government to do the worrying. It is for the "other fellow" to lie awake of nights and walk the floor. The adoption by Congress of the Platt amendment passed the problems of the situation up to the Cubans. The United States, it is pointed out, simply has to stand on its present position and wait for the Cubans to come to the terms proposed.

Returning congressmen, in discussing the situation, outside of the authorized interviews they have given to the public, say that the adoption of the Platt amendment was a master stroke and almost an inspiration. If the Cubans accept the amendment this government gains distinct advantages and all is well. If they do not-well, affairs will go along as of old in a way entirely satisfactory to the United States, unless insurrection occurs. In the latter event the outcome might be of a nature to settle once for all the Cuban problem.

Ground for Optimism. So, whichever way the situation is view-

ed, there seems to be ground for optimism, the congressmen say. The United States government does not object to the administration of Cuba's affairs for the present, especially as the work being done in the island is of a humanitarian nature and certain to uplift the people of Cuba and ultimately redound to the credit and benefit of this country as well.

If the Cuban leaders feel that they can-not accept the Platt amendment yet, and want a little more time to educate the mass of the people to a realization of the justness of the demands of this country, there is no disposition in Congress, and doubtless none in the administration, to hurry them. The United States troops can as well remain a little longer in the island, and in the meantime General Wood and the American officers can continue to give the Cubans lessons in Anglo-Saxon methods of government and municipal administra-tion, so different from their Latin tradi-No suggestions have been made in Ha-

vana yet as to the next step for the Cuban constitutional convention to pursue in case the Platt amendment is rejected. ently the Cubans have not considered that subject, unless an occasional veiled threat "take to the bush" from some of the hotheads may be considered a suggestion of an alternative. thought in Washington that the Cubans assume for a moment that their rejection of the amendment will cause the United States recede from the position taken in the doption of the amendment.

It would seem, therefore, that if they think about the future at all it must be to it will be to postpone the establishment of their republic and the withdrawal of th Inited States authorities and troops to a credible, it is said, that the Cubans should think for a moment that they can go ahead and enforce their constitution and set up government without the consent of the United States.

The President's Authority.

In this connection it is pointed out that the Platt amendment provides "that the President is hereby authorized to 'leave the government and control of the Island of Cuba to its people' so soon as a govern-ment shall have been established in aid sland under a constitution which, either as a part thereof, or in an ordinance ap pended thereto, shall define the future tions of the United States with Cuba, substantially as follows," naming the pro-visions of the amendment. Until this requirement is met, the President has

element in Congress which is looking out for certain protected interests of this country. These men, representing, it is claimed large constituency in the United States, insist that there shall be no breaking dow of the customs tariff between the United States and Cuba. They are jealous of any move in that direction, and contented with any program which promises to preserve the existing situation.

The situation is highly satisfactory to the

The Supreme Court has declared that Cuba is a foreign country. The extreme protective tariff adherents insist that it shall so remain. Therefore, they are will ing that the present status shall continue until the Cubans have established their own government. Then their fight will be to prevent the making of treatie procity arrangements which will breach the tariff walls.

The beet sugar producers, the tobacco growers and the cane sugar planters are back of this element." This interest was strong enough to set up an agitation resulted in levying a tariff on Porto Ri-can products, and the men who led the movement then announced that it was Cuba they had mainly in mind, and that ultimately their big fight would come to keep out the Cuban products.

Question of Annexation. Yet the very men who now take this

view, however, or the wish of a large Cuba is the final outcome. They want to stave it off as long as possible. The radical annexationists believe that there may be insurrection if the Platt terms are not agreed upon, and in their opinion this will be the quickest way to annexation. They think that if the arms of the United States have to be turned against the Cuban people it will result in this government taking the island outright. This is not the view, however, or the wish of a large element in Congress that nexation will eventually come. Congress that think an cline to the opinion that the situation will work out best by granting the Cubans dependence as soon as they accept the Platt amendment, and by thus giving them a taste of free government. the unanimous opinion is that the Cubani after a time, will tire of their republic and that this sentiment, as well as able commercial reasons, will dictate a closer union with the United States. President will be able to submit a treaty

Pensions were granted to citizens of the

C. M. Fisher, \$12.

District of Columbia today as follows: Increase-Robert Johnson, \$8. Reissue-William H. Gray, \$6. Original widows Julia A. Goodfellow, \$8; nerease, Caroline Buchler, \$20. Mexican war widows, increase Martha

Naval Constructor F. L. Fernald, retired has been ordered to China, for duty under the bureau of construction and repair in

ships on the Asiatic station at Hong Kong. ter of war, is dead.

TWO CENTS.

THEY WILL FLOAT OVER SCHOOL

Government's Plan to Give Patriotic Impulse to People of New

Territories.

HOUSES THERE.

CHICAGO, March 29 .- The Tribune says: American flags, nearly two tons of them, have been contracted for in Chicago with "rush" orders, that on July 4 the red, white and blue may flutter from every school house in Porto Rico, teaching the lesson of in the island. The plans of the government

are that by the end of the year the flag will

be as familiar a sight in the towns and villages of the Philippines. The order of the government calls for flags of all sizes, small ones that the school children can wave from windows or carry through the streets and into their homes, and large ones to float from flagstaffs and building roofs over the head of marching troops and citizens on the day they are

learning to celebrate. Each island proto-type of the little red school house will have a complete outfit of the national flag. There will be flags for the pupils, a flag to drape above the teacher's desk and a flag to flutter over the school house yard.

The purpose of the government in Washington in giving the order is to secure sufficient flags to severe years.

cient flags to supply every point on the island devoted to educational purposes that patriotism may be instilled in the minds of the pupils by sight as well as by teaching. The plan is simply carrying out one in-augurated in the United States several years ago of flying the American flag from every school house throughout the land during class hours.

Teachers from Porto Rico who visited

Washington and the other eastern cities here last fall were all advocates of the plan to make the flag a familiar sight in the island. They asserted that the moral effect would be helpful and arouse a patriotic enthusiasm in the minds of the children. Similar arrangements, it is understood, are under way for the placing of a large order of flags for the Philippines.

SULTAN FEARS ANARCHISTS. All Tourists Excluded From Precincts of the Yildiz Klosk.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 29.-Owing to apprehensions of attempts by anarchists upon the life of the sultan, his majesty intends to completely exclude tourists from the precincts of the Yildiz Klosk. As a step in this direction he has ordered the demolition of the pavilion erected at the Grand Gate of the palace grounds for the accommodation of tourists. hitherto permitted to attend the Semalik. Arrests of Bulgarians continue to be made in the district of Monastir. A small band of Bulgarian revolutionaries is reported at Brod. The authorities have discovered that arms are being smuggled in spirit barrels. The garrisons at Kuma-novo and Uskub have been further rein-

RUMORED INDIAN MASSACRE. Prospectors on Island in Gulf of Call-

fornia Victims. PHOENIX, Ariz., March 29.-It is reported that a party of gold seekers was massacred by Ceris Indians on the Island of Tiburon, in the Gulf of California. Two weeks ago six Mexican prospectors left Tepopa on the west coast of Mexico, in a small boat and went to Tiburon Island. Pedro Parquila, one of the party, has reached the mainland, and reported a fierce fight with the Indians. He believes his companions were killed.

BURLINGTON DEAL COMPLETED. Result of a Recent Conference in City

of Boston. BOSTON, March 29 .- The Post today says: The proposed consolidation of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific rafiroads has reached a final stage. The long-delayed plan, it is said, is ready for submission to the Chicago, Burlington

and Quincy stockholders. The secret conference of President James J. Hill of the Great Northern, Charles E. Perkins, chairman of the Burlington board of directors, and ex-Senator Wolcott of Colorado at the Victoria Hotel, in this city, on Wednesday is believed to have settled

the question.

The plan provides, it is said, for the purchase of C., B. and Q. bonds at 187½ in 3½ per cent guaranteed bonds or 180 in It is not known whether the sition contained a guarantee to the stockholders of the proposed 7 per cent.

The large stockholders in C., B. and Q. do not manifest pleasure over the rumors of a deal.

The plans were laid some time ago. Wednesday's conference was prolonged, and at its close President Hill and Senator Wolcott hurriedly departed for the west. Mr. Wolcott had been in Boston since March 17 talking over matters pertaining to the onsolidation.

WANTS TO BEAT BEST BOAT. Sir Thomas Lipton May Take Shamrock to Boston.

BOSTON, March 29 .- A special cable to the Globe from London quotes Sir Thomas Lipton as saying:

"Nothing could give me greater pleasure

than to take Shamrock II and possibly both Shamrocks around the cape and race with Independence and other boats. I should care nothing to win the cup and then be told that I had not beaten the best boat. "After the launching, April 20, both Shamrocks will race in the Solent continuously, and the German Emperor's Meteor "On June 7 and 8 both Shamrocks, Me

teor and Sybarite will race on the Clyde.
"My boat must be the best that this side an even chance to lift the cup. "I hope to meet Charles Francis Adams at New York and arrange to accept his in-

vitation from the Boston board of trade." MR. ZIMMERMAN TO THE RESCUE. Wealthy American Will Pay His Son

LONDON, March 29.-The Duke of Manchester appeared in the bankruptcy court today for public examination, but the case was again adjourned to May 10. It was represented that Mr. Zimmerman, duke's father-in-law, had just arrived in England and was investigating the debtor's affairs, and that, therefore, it would be for the benefit of the creditors to adjourn the case until the investigation was completed. This is taken as an intimation that Mr. Zimmerman proposes to extricate his sonin-law from his embarrassments.

In-law from his emparrassments.

Miss Portia Knight's statement of her claim in the breach of promise action brought by her against the duke is approaching completion. It is understood that heavy damages will be demanded. The Duke of Manchester has entered an approaching the action so he evidently incorporate in the action so the second so that the corporate in the action is action. The Marquise de Gallifet Dead.

PARIS, March 29 .- The Marquise de Gal-

A LIBERAL EDUCATION.

Whether or not you wish

to buy anything the adver-

tising columns of The Star amply repay the most c re-

Grave Accusation Upon Which Indict-

The Destruction of Bryant Mansion in September, 1897.

A requisition from Governor Smith of Maryland was presented to Chief Justice Bingham this morning for Thomas H. Pickford, real estate dealer and grocer at Louisiana avenue and 9th street; Aaron Bradshaw, clerk in the District building; John H. Walter, real estate dealer at 1321 F street, and Granville C. Shaw, a decorator living on the Good Hope road, who are charged in Montgomery county, Maryland, with arson. Accompanying the requisition is a copy of the indictment found by the grand jury of Montgomery

county at Rockville at the present session

of the court. It is alleged in the indictments that the defendants caused the destruction by fire of an untenanted dwelling house, the property of Thomas H. Pickford and John H. Walter, in September, 1897. The house in question was at Four Corners, Md., and was known as the Bryant mansion. It was originally the property of George N. Beale, who is alleged to have sold it to Mr. Bryant, a former resident of New York. At the time Mr. Beale owned the property there was a small frame house upon it, and Mr. Bryan improved it by crecting a residence,

Sheriff Arthur Williams and two deputies Horne to assist the sheriff.

The first place visited was the home of Mr. Shaw, on the Good Hope road, where he has a small vegetable garden. Shaw was sick in bed, but he dressed and accompanied the officers to the first pre-cinct station. On their way to the station the officers stopped at the houses of Mr. Bradshaw and Mr. Pickford, respectively, but they were not found. The officers also looked for Mr. Walter last night, but were

In conversation with the officers, Mr. Shaw denied that he was implicated in any such thing as the burning of a building. He is an old resident of the District, and has done decorating in a number of public buildings, including the White House, during the past quarter of a century. Last night he was made comfortable in a wit-ness' room, and this morning he was taken to police headquarters, where he met De-fendants Bradshaw and Walter, who had been arrested, one at his home and the other at his place of business. Mr. Pick-

ford could not be found this morning. The three men in custody had but little to say of the affair, except that there was no foundation for the charge, and that they knew they would be exonerated upon a hearing of the case. "I guess we've been in Maryland politics

too much for somebody," Mr. Walter remarked. "But not in the census," said Mr. Brad-When Chief Justice Bingham had issued the warrant on the requisition, the three men were placed in charge of the marshal's

deputies, who escorted them to the house.
The Montgomery county officers came here to take part in the case said but little about the details of the affair to the local officers, and the latter were not told who was alleged to have applied the torol to the house

Confident of Innocence. Friends of the men charged express themselves as believing in their innocence and some of them believe the indictment was brought about in a manner that will show their innocence upon a trial. On one hand it is stated that politics may have had something to do with the affair. Mr. Walter, it is stated, has a home at Berwyn Md., as well as in this city, and both he and Bradshaw have done active political work in the state. It is also claimed that for three years an attempt has been made to get money from one or more of the de-fendants by threatening exposure. It is stated that shortly after the destruction of the house at least two of the defendants were shown the proof of what purported to be a story for publication in a paper and a demand, it is alleged, was then made for money. At the proper time, one of the defendants stated, the whole thing will be

laid bare, and it will then be shown that an attempt to blackmail the defendants wa Oppose the Requisition Hearing was had before Chief Justice Bingham of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia late this afternoon on the requisition, so far as it concerns John H. Walter, Aaron Bradshaw and Granville C. Shaw, who were in court. The three men were represented by Attorneys W. Mosby Williams and Arthur Peter. Assistant

United States Attorney Semmes appeared for the government. The granting of the requisition was opposed on the ground that the indictment in the case alleged offense. The Bryant Mansion The Bryant mansion was burned to the ground Monday night, September 13, about 8 o'clock, and no clue to the origin of the fire could be obtained at that time. The house was built by Mr. C. O. B. Bryant, who died a few days prior to the conflagration. At the time of the fire no one was occupying the handsome residence. The gaged in making repairs to the property. They had stopped work, and were at an adjoining building eating supper, when one of them noticed flames issuing from the top story of the house. It was not long before the whole country for miles around was brilliantly illuminated by the

fiare of the fierce fiames. The building was completely destroyed. completely destroyed.

The Bryant mansion, as it was originally called, was located at Four Corners, a short distance from Silver Springs, Md. One of the characteristics of Mr. Bryant's buildings, it is stated, was that he rarely ever finished any of them, or so frequently made changes that virtually none of them was ever completed. This fate attended the building burned. The front entrance was never built, and only a temporary one indinever built, and only a temporary one indi-cated where he eventually expected a grand

ful perusal.

ments Are Based.

CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON ACCUSED

ARRESTS MADE TODAY

it is stated, at a cost of about \$15,000. The property, it is alleged, was afterward owned by Mr. Walter and Mr. Pickford. Mr. Bradshaw, it is alleged, has been for a number of years associated with Mr. Walter in the real estate business, but what connection he is alleged to have had

what connection he is alleged to have had with him in this case does not appear on the face of the indictment. It is alleged that Mr. Shaw was employed to decorate the interior of the house, and that the building was destroyed by fire before the completion of the work. It is claimed that the building was more than fully insured, and that after a controversy the matter was compromised, the insurance companies was compromised, the insurance companies paying over a stated sum, believed to be \$22,500, to the proprietors. Witnesses were heard by the grand jury recently, with the result that the indictments were returned. Sheriff Makes Arrest.

came here last night and sought the assistance of the local police. Inspector Boardman detailed Detectives Helan and

unable to find him.

Each Denies Allegation.